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# The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

Vol. V.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1880.

No. 3.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is issued monthly at \$1.00 per annum, *in advance*, or ten cents per number. Price to apprentices—50 cents per annum, *in advance*.

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HUGH FINLAY,  
St. John, N. B., Canada.

## The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, SEPT., 1880.

### The New Brunswick School Books.

The school book question came up for discussion before several of the Teachers' Institutes held throughout this Province during the past few months, but more especially before the Provincial Institute, which met in Fredericton on the 13th July. This last was the most important meeting of that body yet held, whether considered in reference to the large numbers who attended, the topics discussed, or the independent stand taken by the teachers themselves. The idea which hitherto seemed to prevail among some in official circles, that our whole school system ought to be moved from a central source, and that the teachers were mere machines in that system, was pretty thoroughly exploded at this meeting. The outspoken and vigorous character of the discussions regarding the course of study adopted, the inspectoral regulations, the text-books, etc., will do much towards raising the teaching profession in public estimation. This is as it should be. Teachers have been very much hampered and curbed in their work, and too great a strain has been brought to bear on them of late, and the system has been assuming largely a cast iron character: at least it has had this aspect to the best men and women in the profession. Perhaps the self-assertion and admiration of their own opinions, evinced by some of the leading school officials at headquarters, have had a tendency to make the teachers think so.

In reference to the school books, it may be said that a new departure has been taken, as the Institute adopted the following resolution, viz.: "That the Chief Superintendent be requested to represent to the Board of Education the advisability of having some recognized mode whereby the opinions of practical teachers on the choice of text-books may be from time to time formally submitted to the Board for consideration." It will no doubt be carried into effect, but that any sweeping changes will be made, at least for some time, is not probable. The question regarding the publishing of our text-books in our own Province, instead of by outside publishers, however, still remains in *statu quo*. With this, of course, the Institute could not deal. The Board of Education, we understand, have been moving in the matter, but as yet nothing has been done towards removing the grievance. In view of the seeming apathy that exists, both in the Government and among the people themselves, who, of all others, are most deeply interested, the difficulty does not appear to be approaching a solution. So long as they are content to allow thousands of dollars of their money to go out of the Dominion every year to help enrich foreign publishers, our own, we suppose, will have to "grin and bear it." The question is, no doubt, a very difficult one to handle, but it is one that ought to be grappled with, and that speedily; for we reiterate and assert that our school books are costing us too much, and that they, or, at least, other books equally as suitable for our schools, can be published in New Brunswick at a much cheaper rate, besides giving our own publishers, printers and bookbinders work, and retaining the money in the country.

Mr. Nelson, the head of the eminent Edinburgh publishing firm, when in this city recently, was met by several of our publishers with a view of effecting some arrangement whereby the "Royal Readers" might be printed in New Brunswick, but, it is said, he all but defied our publishers, and showed no disposition to relax his hold of the monopoly.

An abridged History of Canada, one which will be better adapted to the wants of our schools than Archer's, is now in course of preparation by a New Brunswick writer. We hope our own printers will be able to secure the publishing of this book and that it will not be allowed to pass into foreign hands, too. We shall return to this subject again, and the "powers that be" may make a note of it that we intend to "fight it out on this line."

—♦—  
"Passing Under the Harrow."

The *Chicago Railway Review* has the following sensible article on the abuse of "Passes." While endorsing every word, we do not think the members of the press of Canada are open to the charge of abusing passes; at least, we have yet to learn of the first case. We quote:

"The publication in these columns of the fact that the Chicago Railroad Association had prepared and printed a "Newspaper Black List" is already "bringing forth good fruit," and will in the not distant future produce a rich harvest. Newspaper men cannot know how railway managers look upon the violations of the sanctity of passes, for we are sure if they did they would be much more careful than many of them are with the courtesies with which they are intrusted. At least one of our newspaper brethren of Michigan is now 'passing under the harrow' for having abused the pass privilege, and by so doing has got his paper on the 'Black List.' In a recent number of his paper he endeavors to excuse himself for having sold a pass by saying that he gave valuable consideration therefor, and hence had a perfect right to sell it. This is false reasoning, for he and all others know that no pass is made to be sold, no matter what may be the consideration for which it was given. All railway passes are made good for the use only of the person named. No pass is transferable. This is true of 'trip passes,' 'annuals,' 'season passes,' 'editorial passes,' and all other forms we have heard of. While a railway ticket may be sold, a pass should not be. As a rule, tickets are not made for the use of any specific person or persons, while passes always are. While there may be no breach of faith in selling a ticket, there is always a gross breach of faith as well as of courtesy in selling or loaning passes. A pass should no more be sold, loaned or rented than should a man's wife, and the sooner newspaper men recognize and act on this well-recog-

nized fact, so soon will the newspaper 'Black List' be abolished. We hope the Chicago Association may be induced to print their 'Black List.' About the first of each year this list will be valuable, as by it all railway officers in the country will be warned against trusting their passes to those whose names, by their breaches of faith, have been placed on the list of the Chicago Railroad Association. No abuse of the officers of this association, or of the persons who have handed in the names of the 'black sheep,' will prevent the entire railway world from denouncing the violators of the sanctity of passes as being guilty of gross violation of their honor. Our newspaper brethren need not be—nay, cannot be—ignorant of the difference between a pass and a railway ticket, for all of them have been too often favored by having passes granted to themselves, and, in not a few cases, to almost any person for whom they may have seen fit to ask them. The freedom with which newspapers have been favored should of itself have been reason enough for keeping these favors free from maluse. We know of more than one railway manager who has by the misuse of passes been driven almost to the point of refusing all applications for their issuance. If a newspaper man does not wish to conform to the rules under which passes are offered to him, it is his privilege to refuse the pass; but, after having accepted it, he is bound in honor not to allow it to be transferred or used by another. The sooner this self-evident fact is acted upon the better it will be for all concerned."

—♦—  
Writers for the Press.

By strictly following the appended few simple rules those who write for the press will acquire a good name at least, if not make money; besides, their contributions will have a hundred chances to one of escaping the hungry maw of the "waste basket":

Write upon one side of the leaf only. Why? Because it is often necessary to cut the pages into "takes" for the compositors, and this cannot be done when both sides are written upon.

Write clearly and distinctly, being particularly careful in the matter of proper names and words from foreign languages. Why? Because you have no right to ask either editor or compositor to waste his time puzzling out the results of your selfish carelessness.

Don't write in microscopic hand. Why?

Because the compositor has to read it across his case at a distance of nearly two feet. Also, because the editor often wants to make additions and other changes.

Don't begin at the very top of the first page. Why? Because, if you have written a head for your article, the editor will probably want to change it, and if you have not—which is the better way—he must write one. Besides, he wants room in which to write his instructions to the printer as to the type to be used, when and where the proof is to be sent, etc.

Never roll your manuscript. Why? Because it maddens and exasperates every one who touches it—editor, compositor and proof-reader.

Be brief. Why? Because people don't read long stories. The number of readers which any two articles may have is inversely proportioned to the square of their respective lengths. That is, a half column article is read by four times as many people as one of double that length.

Have the fear of the waste basket constantly and steadily before your eyes. Why? Because it will save you a vast amount of useless labor, to say nothing of paper and postage.

Always write your full name and address plainly at the end of your letter. Why? Because it will often happen that the editor will want to communicate with you, and because he needs to know the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith. If you use a pseudonym or initials, write your own name and address below it. It will never be divulged.

"These precepts in thy memory keep," and for fear you might forget them, cut them out and put them where you can readily run through them when tempted to spill innocent ink.

#### Drawing as Part of a Printer's Education.

We are constantly surprised to find how few printers—even overseers, foremen and others, who have reached responsible positions—are able to draw. The art is an invaluable one, and in importance is next only to writing. Indeed, it often does away with the necessity of long-written explanations altogether. It is desired, for instance, to convey to a second party a correct idea of some part of a machine. If this be of any unusual shape, it is next to impossible to explain the form of it in words; and, if practicable, it would entail a great loss of time.

Drawing is useful, again, in planning a job.

Even the ability to lay down a few curves, a straight line or two, and a border, are often wanting on the part of a man who would be insulted if he were told that he was not "master of his business." This kind of thing is wanted more and more. The "tombstone" style of printing, as it has been aptly called, has had its day, and people want novelty, ingenuity, originality and taste.

Printers should understand that to learn drawing is as easy, or easier, than writing. Any one who can write can draw. We do not mean to say that every one can become an artist, for the artistic faculty is born within a man, and is not the result of education. But no one who can see at all, need think that he is unable to express graphically what he sees. It is simply a matter of practice and imitation of good copies.

A knowledge of drawing, and an appreciation of truth and elegance of form, which generally follows it, would also preserve us from the typographical monstrosities we too frequently encounter. The horrible, if they were not absurd, mis-application of curved quadrats and "line formers," that are daily perpetrated, are a disgrace to the craft; and so are the so-called architectural designs made up of bits of borders and rules, often displaying a bit of every "style" and "order" in the same edifice, and perpetrating other anachronisms, too contemptible to deserve mention.

We have seen a pretentious piece of work in which a massive pillar was represented, but divided in the centre by a basket of flowers, which was supposed to sustain the heavy mass above them. Stairs leading to nowhere, an utter disregard of all the rules of perspective, and other eccentricities are so common as hardly to call for remark. Yet the producers of these things often call themselves "artistic printers."

In Germany, France, Austria, and some other foreign countries, they have schools where drawing is taught to printers systematically, and the typographical work turned out from such places is usually free from these ignorant blunders. Books and drawing copies are published in great abundance, and at the very lowest prices; and there are the Schools of Art. No one who wishes to rise in his profession need be longer without the ability to draw.—*British & Colonial Printer & Stationer.*

Renew your subscription to the *Miscellany.*

### Hell's Delights.

The Rev. J. S. Furniss, a Presbyterian minister, is reported by the Philadelphia *Times* as having recently delivered himself of an extraordinary sermon. This is none of your "milk and water" sermons, such as Spurgeon, Beecher, or Talmage worry through weekly, and, indeed, we doubt if Bob Ingersoll himself could come up to the mark in drawing a picture of such vividness. A pun on the reverend preacher's name and the subject of his discourse would be a cool affair alongside of this wonderful production. The reverend gentleman informed his congregation that hell was in the blazing centre of the earth. "Down in this place," he said, "is a horrible noise. Listen to the tremendous, the horrible uproar of millions and millions of tormented creatures, mad with the fury of hell! Oh! the screams of fear, the groans of horror, the yells of rage, the cries of pain, the shouts of agony, the shrieks of despair, from millions and millions! There you hear them roaring like lions, hissing like serpents, howling like dogs and wailing like dragons! There you hear the knocking of teeth and the fearful blasphemies of the devils. Above all you hear the roar of the thunders of God's anger, which shakes hell to its foundations." He described the inmates of this hell suffering, without a moment's cessation, the most frightful torture. The following is a passage from the sermon: "The roof is red hot. The floor is like a thick sheet of red-hot iron. See, on the middle of that red-hot iron floor stands a girl. She has neither shoes nor stockings on her feet. Listen! She speaks. She says: 'I have been standing with my bare feet on this red-hot floor for years. Sleep never came on me for a moment. Look at my burnt feet. Let me go off this burning floor for one moment—only for a short moment. O! that in this endless eternity of years I might forget the pain only for one single moment.' The devil answers her question: 'No, not for a single moment shall you ever leave this red-hot floor.'"

### Illustrated Almanacs.

We have received from the publishers, The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., of Hartford, Conn., two almanacs for 1881. Each almanac has an alleged "space" or hole in the cover, which is blank. The idea is, if you will order 250,000,000 of the almanacs at three dollars apiece the publishers will insert your name and

business in that square hole. That's what the publishers regard as the square thing. These almanacs have a frontispiece on every page. If you are not satisfied with a carload of the almanacs just as they are, you can order a car load with "extra pages." No almanac is really complete without plenty of pages. These almanacs are lovely, but you cannot reasonably expect to entirely meet the publishers' views unless you order some extra pages. That is wherein the publishers consider the goodness of the thing to be demonstrated. But we are somewhat disgruntled—we confess it—by the proposition to buy advertising space in an almanac published in Connecticut. Could the publishers have left out those "mortised" blanks in the covers of their almanacs we could have still retained for them that reverence which the publishers of almanacs naturally challenge. But that mercenary blank at once and ruthlessly rips the poetic veil from the almanac business. We will hang these on the ears of the Lares and Penates in our kitchen, but we solemnly warn the publishers not to send any more of them to our cook. She is weary and well nigh heart-broken in the continued struggle to neutralize the fiendish propensity of the rotten banana peddler to break the bell-wire; and, though she is normally kind and good, she is not so infernally neutral just after she has answered the *seventeen-thousandth pull* of the banana black sheep. Every business has its just and proper limits; mark that.—*N. O. Times*.

### Paper by the Mile.

The Napanee Mills Paper Company, of Napanee, Ont., is possessed of unusual facilities for the production of paper for web perfecting presses, they having reached the acme of perfection in the manufacture of printing paper. This description of paper is made in webs on rolls containing about as much paper as would make fifteen reams, as ordinarily put up, wound round a core, precisely like ribbon six feet wide would be wound round an immense spool with an iron core passed through it. The sheet rolled on the core is about three miles long, and, being wide enough for two papers, will give six miles of web paper.

An editor and a lawyer fired at each other across a street in Marshfield, Missouri, until their revolvers were emptied, and neither was hit, though two spectators were wounded.

**Granite Imposing Stones.**

Mr. J. Newton Breed, of the St. George Granite Polishing Works, writes us as follows: "Your article in regard to the use of polished granite for imposing stones, in Vol. III. No. 6 of the *Miscellany*, has been brought to my notice, and perhaps I can give you some information, as I made the ones you refer to. The slabs were sawn from one solid stone, by the use of chilled iron shot, and then rubbed to a perfect surface and polished. The small cavities are natural defects in all granite, but there is less of them in the granite of New Brunswick, both red and grey, than in any other granite I have ever seen, after dealing in all kinds for over twenty years. But this defect could be remedied in a very short time: a hot iron, a little gum shellac, and a little patience, would soon fill all those holes with a substance which would last for years, and be as easily cleaned as the granite.

"If a slab three inches thick is firmly supported at each end, the weight of a dozen forms would not deflect it one-thousandth part of an inch, although it would "give" nearly one-eighth of an inch before breaking."

**What is "Tucking?"**

A bothered-looking citizen came into the office the other day and respectfully asked to be let look at the dictionary. He sat down and rather anxiously thumbed Webster awhile.

"What word are you looking for?" asked a reporter, seeing that the stranger had failed to strike the trail.

"Well," said the man, in a burst of confidence, "you see I've only been married a short time, and my wife's gone up to ——— on a visit, and she's written to me to look in the bottom of her trunk for a lot of 'tucking' and send it to her. Now, what I want to know, what is 'tucking?' It ain't in the dictionary."

"Tucking?" said the reporter briskly. "why, tucking is the stuff the girls make by poking a sort of short-turned fish-hook through a hole and catching the thread and drawing it back again."

Then the editor spoke up contemptuously, and said that a man who was so ignorant as that ought to hold his tongue. What the reporter had described was crocheting. Everybody ought to know what tucking was. The ladies in making it used a little contrivance shaped

like a mussel, with thread wound up inside of it. Tucking could be purchased, he believed, for ten or fifteen cents a yard, and why intelligent girls should waste a whole day in making what they could get for fifteen cents was more than he could understand.

The married stranger said the editor was mistaken; that the article he mentioned was not tucking—it was tatting. This he knew for a fact.

The editor observed that when a man came to that office for information, the editor, when he gave it, didn't like to be told he lied. If the stranger wanted to avoid trouble he had better get out and go to the deuce. As the editor had grown red in the face and his eyes were blazing, the married stranger coughed feebly and slunk down stairs.

We would ask our wife, but, to tell the truth, we are a little shady on such subjects with her, lest we should arouse the green-eyed monster. In the meantime, we reiterate, What is "tucking?"

**Cruel and Frequent Disappointment.**

The P. D. returns from the post office, and as he lays down his armful of mail matter, exclaims in a voice of big assurance: "Registered letter in the office for you, sir!" The editor with a great bound seizes his cap, rushes off as if chased by a dozen wolves, and during the next few seconds his thoughts are in wild commotion, trying to guess which of the parties lately dunned had sent him the money—and how opportunely it had come, too, when he was just reduced to his last fifty cents. Could it be that R— & Co. had sent those sixty-three dollars which he had given up expecting? it might only be the thirty-four dollars from W. In this state of agitation he enters the post office. Trembling with excitement, he dashes down his name in the place pointed out by the P. M.'s index finger—seizes the letter and rushes back to his sanctum. With perspiration oozing from every pore, and hope gleaming from every tooth—he tears the letter open and makes a dive for the money. It would be asking the reader to accomplish an impossibility were he requested to fancy the perfect abhorrence depicted on his (the Ed.'s) countenance, as, instead of a check, he pulls out a printed document and begins to read—"Insolvent Act of 1875 and amending acts. In the matter of A. B., an Insolvent. A meeting of the creditors of the above insolvent will be held, etc., etc."—*Ex.*

## NOTES AND NEWS.

The Selkirk (Man.) *Inter-Ocean* has suspended. Germany issued 14,179 new books last year.

*L'Ecleclen*, a new Liberal paper, has appeared in Quebec.

The *Signal* Printing Company of Goderich, Ont., have sold out.

A new Independent paper is to be started in Hamilton, Ont.

Tennyson, the poet, is said to be worth nearly a million dollars.

The Collingwood (Ont.) *Messenger* has come out as a daily paper.

Two Democratic papers in Alabama are edited by colored men.

A newspaper, called the *Herald*, has been started at Morris, Manitoba.

The McKay Printing Co., of Hamilton, have admitted Arthur C. McKay as partner.

The *Star*, formerly of Fredericton, is now published at Chatham by Mr. Collins, the former proprietor.

The Halifax (N. S.) *Chronicle* office produced the winning crew at the printers' regatta held there on July 24.

The estate of James Barber, late of Georgetown, Ont., paper manufacturer, has been valued at over \$350,000.

A sum of £150 has been deposited with the University of Munich, as a prize for the best essay on wood engraving in Germany.

George Ripley, a well-known American writer, and literary editor of the New York *Tribune*, died in New York, July 4th, in his 78th year.

Mr. Dansereau, ex-editor of the *Miner*, Montreal, was married, Aug. 30th, in that city, to Miss Mackay, sister of Mr. Mackay, of Quebec.

A new weekly journal has appeared at Nelsonville (Man.) in the Pembina mountain district. It is called the *Mountaineer*, and is Liberal in politics.

The *Winnipeg Daily News*, an evening Conservative newspaper, made its first appearance Aug. 14. Mr. C. R. Tuttle has the editorial management.

Rumor says that James A. Halliday, Esq., late publisher of the *Star*, Wolfville, N. S., will soon be again intimately connected with the public press.

William Britton, a pressman employed in the Toronto *Mail* office, had a finger of his left hand so badly injured by being caught in the press that it was found necessary to amputate it.

Walter Barss, Esq., the new editor and proprietor of the *Star*, Wolfville, N. S., has added considerable new plant to his office since it came into his possession. We wish him success.

"Brick" Pomeroy, besides running a Colorado mine and a Denver paper in the great west, has started a brickyard at Denver, which purposes to turn out a quarter of a million of bricks daily.

A new paper, to be called *The Capital*, has been issued from the office of Mr. Cropley, Fredericton. It is tri-weekly, and promises to be independent in politics. The new venture has our best wishes.

The paper mills at Ellershouse, Nova Scotia, have not been running since the pulp mills were burned, about four years ago. The latter have been rebuilt, and both mills will be in running order in the autumn.

John Riordon, Esq., proprietor of the Merriton Paper Mills, at Merriton, Ont., has added a new Morton Poole grinder to his mill, which is now running on print and wrapping paper, making eight tons per day.

Wm. Warwick, Esq., of Toronto, and another gentleman, were thrown from a carriage on the 2d September. Mr. Warwick was rendered insensible by the shock and sustained a fracture of the right leg above the knee.

A new York State law makes the taking of a newspaper and then refusing to pay for it the same as theft, and a paper has already commenced criminal prosecution against several persons who attempted to swindle the publisher.

Archibald Fleming, who has been some five or six years "Canadian News" editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has severed his connection with that journal, and accepted a position in connection with the Art Publishing Company's coming publication, *Picturesque Canada*.

*La Minerve*, of Montreal, announces that it has passed into possession of a company, of which Mr. Tasse, M. P., is managing director. The purchase price is said to be \$38,000. The personal friends of Mr. Dansereau entertained him at a dinner on his retirement from the management.

The large paper mill at Walpole, Norfolk county, Mass., owned by Hon. F. W. Bird, Hollingsworth & Co., was totally destroyed by fire on the 22d August. The insurance amounted to \$45,660.

A site for a new paper mill has been secured on the river St. Anne, by Messrs. Ford & Co., of Portneuf and Quebec, and a building has been erected, which, when fitted up and put into operation, is expected to use ten tons of dry wood pulp per week.

The death of Tom Taylor vacates the editorship of London *Punch*, which is one of the greatest prizes of journalism. Fifteen hundred pounds a year is very good pay for editing a small weekly paper which depends more upon its artistic than its literary merits.

Recently at Lachute, P. Q., some workmen employed upon the new paper mill of J. C. Wilson, Montreal, came across an American half-dollar of 1810, which they found in the bed of the North River, underneath two dams, the oldest of which must have been erected in that year.

Some curious advertisements are handed in to newspaper offices, and it sometimes requires all the ingenuity of the i. c. to make them right. The following is the latest example; "Wanted two furnished bedrooms in a private family to gentlemen of quite habits with modern improvements."

There are forty newspapers and periodicals published at Montreal, P. Q. The newspapers number fifteen and the periodicals twenty-five, viz.:—two religious, one scientific, two comic, one agricultural, one financial, three legal, four medical, one antiquarian, one musical, and nine general.

There has been issued from the St. Thomas (Ont.) *Times* office a hymn book printed in the Indian language, for the use of the Oneida and Chippawa tribes. The book consists of over 80 pages, and contains a selection of the most popular hymns, translated from the English. The pronunciation of some of the words would strike dismay to the heart of even a Philadelphia lawyer.

J. C. Wilson, paper bag manufacturer, Montreal, has completed his new paper mill at Lachute, and the machinery was to have been started on the 4th September last. The great expansion of his business, and the difficulty and

uncertainty of procuring proper stock for his paper bag manufactory, has, no doubt, in a large measure induced Mr. Wilson to become his own paper maker.

In a recent address before a committee of Congress, Mr. Erastus Brooks, of the New York *Evening Express*, referred to the fact that he had had forty-one years' experience in journalism in New York city, and stated that, during that time, he had seen the birth and death of one hundred and twenty-five daily newspapers in that city, and that there are to-day but three papers in existence there that were published in 1837.

John Henderson, son of the late James Henderson, Chatham, and now night foreman on the New York *Herald*, passed through here a few weeks ago, on a visit to his friends in the North. He was quite young when he left this city, and having been abroad during the past seventeen years, he has grown up such a stout, good-looking man that a great many of his old associates will be puzzled to recognize him. He served his time in St. John, on the *Morning News*, with Mr. Geo. E. Fenety, now Queen's Printer for this Province.

Trubner's *Literary Record* gives the following table of the circulation of leading European periodicals:—*Euber Lund und Meer*, Stuttgart, 136,000 copies; *Illustrirte Welt*, Stuttgart, 107,000 copies; *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, 350,000 copies; the gazettes of fashion called *Bazar*, Berlin, 80,000; *Modenwelt*, Berlin, 255,000; *L'Illustration*, Paris, 15,000; *Illustrated London News*, London, 95,000; *Graphic*, London, 25,000; *Journal Amusant*, Paris, 30,000; *Punch*, London, 50,000; *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, 23,000; *Cornhill Magazine*, London, 23,000; *Belgravia*, London, 12,000.

Mr. E. D. Slater, the Fulton Street printer, who executes the typographical part of the *Monthly*, treated his employes and a number of invited guests to an excursion to Coney Island, July 17. Bathing *ad libitum* and a Rhode Island clam bake were the order of the day, the printers making good records at both performances, showing by their thorough enjoyment of the occasion that they appreciated the kindness and forethought of their host. The ancient adage: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is recognized by Mr. Slater, and his example is worthy of imitation by other employers in the craft.—*Wallace's (N. Y.) Monthly for August.*





CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

#### Personal.

We were favored a few days ago with a very pleasant visit from Mr. Thos. Bengough, official reporter of York County (Ont.) Courts, editor of the *Christian Helper*, and conductor of the *Canadian Illustrated Shorthand Writer*. Although this gentleman's visit to St. John was not as long as his friends desired it to be, it was long enough to impress them with the genial and inspiring disposition of his character, and to form the basis of an acquaintance that it will not be desirable to soon forget. We learned from Mr. Bengough that he was on his way home from Saratoga, where he had been attending the fifth annual meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association. Being considered a jolly good fellow, Mr. B. was elected an honorary member of the association.

#### Printer-Phonographers.

As I stated in my former paper, the reporter is often compelled to carry on two or three different operations in his mind at one and the same time. In this very respect printers have the benefit of practical experience in their business to aid them in becoming good reporters. In setting up from manuscript, the printer often has to compose very rapidly, and at the same time correct errors of spelling, grammar and punctuation, for, as we all know, even the immaculate editors do not always furnish their copy in as perfect a state as could be wished, while the "great unwashed" (public) would seem to think that the printer can make good English out of the worst jumble of words that could be penned by man.

This discipline gives the printer an immense advantage in learning phonography over those engaged in other pursuits. A great familiarity with all the styles of composition, and numberless forms of expression in use by speakers and

writers, and, indeed, with the great family of words, is necessary for the reporter; and this the printer already has, and is, therefore, in a much better position to avail himself of phonography than the great majority who take up the study of the art. At a meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association, held at Saratoga last year, Mr. W. H. Slocum, a law reporter of Buffalo, said he believed "a printing office was the best primary school for a reporter." And he was right. Of course, there are botches in the printing business who cannot do satisfactory work at their own trade, and who could not be expected to do satisfactory work in a profession requiring such close application and quick wit as that of reporting; but I am speaking more particularly of those workmen who are a credit to the art of printing, and who take a pride and interest in doing their work well.

We think, then, it may be regarded as established that a good printer is well qualified to take up the study of shorthand and make a success of it.

Now, allow me to give a few words of counsel as to the method of study. After the principles have been fully mastered the whole secret of the student's success lies in the word "practice." Practice, incessant practice must be the motto. Practice night and morning; in heat and in cold; practice during the "dog days," and when the thermometer registers 40° below zero. Again, no one must be in too great a hurry to become a rapid writer, or they will be apt to defeat their own ends. The effort to write faster than one is really able is sure to result in the formation of a bad style of writing—a habit that is certain to give trouble, and which will cause much labor and loss of time to unlearn. Slow and sure should be the aim of the student.

And there will come a time in the practice of the student when he will feel as though he were not making enough progress for the time spent, when a gain of one or two words per minute a day will be all he can make, and when the longed-for goal of verbatim speed seems as far off as the day of judgment. Just at this period of the student's experience comes the crucial test. It is at this stage of progress that the true is separated from the false, the wheat from the chaff, and the true student sticks to his task, and finally overcomes the difficulty, while the false and half-hearted gives up in disgust. In my

opinion, a certain time is necessary in which the mind may digest the principles of shorthand writing, (which time, of course, varies a great deal in different individuals,) and no amount of study will force the intelligence beyond its capacity to hold and retain the knowledge sought to be acquired. In other words, it does not seem possible to "cram" shorthand into one's brain. It has got to become a part of one's being—a second natural self—before one can say that he is thoroughly master of it. And at such times as these, when the brain becomes weary and satiated, a change of study should be taken, and after a little while shorthand can again be taken up and prosecuted with renewed vigor, and to much better advantage than if one continued to peg away all the time without cessation.

In conclusion, allow me to say to my fellow-printers that it will pay them to take up the study of the art; pay in many different ways. Pay in cash, in intellectual development, in the acquisition of a useful and beautiful art; and I would strongly advise them to take up the study of it at the earliest possible moment. All, of course, cannot make verbatim reporters, but there are few who cannot do anything in the way of shorthand writing, and if it is only used for private work, it will amply pay for the time spent in learning it.

BOZ.

#### Adventure of an "Official" in the Wilds of Phonography.

Continued.

Wearing all over his face in general, but in the immediate neighborhood of his proboscis in particular, an expression that would have very easily passed off for a crockery crate, or the rack of an Acadian hay-cart, he advanced a few steps in the direction of the bar and addressed the court in the following language: "Your Honor, and gentlemen of the jury—It is a subject of sincere congratulation that the body of fellow-creatures to whom I am about to offer an explanation concerning my shortcomings is composed of men of high character and intelligence; men who are eminently qualified to discharge their important duties, and who are remarkable for their inclination to look always on the bright side of things. I regret—I may say I deeply regret—the occurrence of what has to the best of my knowledge and belief given the court business of to-day a very dark com-

plexion. While I am sensible of the fact that I have conducted myself in a very unprofessional manner, I feel confident, nevertheless, that when you have been made acquainted with the circumstances connected with the matter, the unfortunate mishap which has resulted from carelessness on my part will fail to find even standing room in your noonday thoughts or midnight dreams. As you, my intelligent friends, are aware, it is part of my duty to convert into shorthand characters each and every word uttered by the person giving evidence. As the present witness, Miss O'Shaughannasse, seems to be addicted to the habit of uttering her sentences in a very hesitating manner, and my pen being accustomed to moving in the society of tongues that turn out words at the rate of three and four hundred a minute, with such strict observance of punctuation that they look as though they were machine-made, I was, during an evil interval between her words, waylaid and overpowered by a feeling of drowsiness and carried off into the land of Nod, where I remained until Your Honor came over and effected my release. I must say that I feel very much pained, internally as well as externally, over this unpleasant matter, but I hope by closer attention to business in the future to efface from the minds of Your Honor and gentlemen of the jury the unfavorable impression which has been created by my strange conduct."

To be concluded.

*The Shorthand Review*, published quarterly, in the interests of Scovil's Shorthand, and "the only organ of the Scovil System," is a very neat publication. The number just issued has a portrait and biographical sketch of its editor, proprietor and publisher.

*The Students' Journal* for August has a full cargo of valuable articles. Among others, it contains the following: Egypt, Telephone Reporting, History of the Earth, Roman Gluttony, Evolution, The Evil that Men Do, etc.

The injunction to love your neighbor as yourself does not apply to the man who looks over your shoulder and breathes into your ear when you are writing.

The foremen of printing offices are respectfully asked to canvass their offices for subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

## Boston Letter.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 23.

The *Transcript* recently stated that its Court street contemporary, the *Advertiser*, intended adopting the *Transcript's* principle, and enlarge to eight pages.

Albert E. Ransom, for the past two years a compositor in Dwyer's job office, 106 Sudbury street, enjoyed a vacation of three weeks, "way down in Maine," during August.

The Cambridge *Chronicle* appeared as a daily morning and evening paper on Aug. 14.

The *Daily Telephone*, issued from the office of the Cambridge *Weekly Chronicle*, has terminated its brief career, at the age of six days. Mr. G. Dexter, of the Cambridge *Tribune*, however, hopes to enter the field soon with a similar enterprise, and there is ground for belief that another weekly paper will be ushered into existence within a few months.

John Mason, for many years night foreman of the *Advertiser* office, died Aug. 9th, at his residence in Somerville.

The Hartford *Courant*, which now rejoices in a superb new office, was established by Thomas Green, who issued the first number Oct. 29, 1764. For 116 years the work that he begun has gone on. It is the oldest newspaper of continuous publication in the United States.

Rockwell & Churchill, city printers, gave their employés an excursion down the harbor on the 21st August.

Joshua S. Hayward, an old and well-known Boston compositor, died of paralysis at the Jefferson House, on the 22d August. He was a native of Bridgewater, and was 77 years old.

George P. Rowell, the advertising agent of New York city, has purchased a valuable farm south of Mt. Prospect, Lancaster, N. H., his native place, which he will make his summer home.

COPY DRAWER.

We inadvertently omitted to notice at the time that *Hubbard's Advertiser*, published by H. P. Hubbard, advertising agent, at New Haven, Conn., has changed its name to *Hubbard's Printer-Advertiser*. It has been enlarged and improved typographically, and is full of fresh and spry newspaper gossip.

We were misinformed as to the position of the Rev. Mr. Handford on the Toronto *Telegram* some years ago, before he achieved much of a reputation. He was simply proof-reader—a corrector of others' mistakes.

## Pollywogs.

BY PETER PERIWINKLE.

Paper collars—Newsboys.

Reel estate—A bottle of whiskey.

Writs of attachment—Love letters.

Portable injuns are usually built in wigwams.

Corner's stores that are patronized by dead heads—Morgues.

A paper that was well filled with dead matter last month—Sticky fly paper.

Something which our customers always renew at maturity—Subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

In composing-rooms a thousand ems may be had for twenty-five cents, but we have an Em that gold can't buy.

The quill is mightier than the sword, particularly when there happens to be a porcupine on the other end of it.

A dark-complexioned young lady, the wife of a King street hairdresser, was asked by a newly formed acquaintance what business her husband was engaged in. Having, like her better half, a weakness for polysyllabic words, and failing to get her tongue around "tonsonial artist," she informed the questioner that her husband was a barbarian.

Because John Timber married Annie Pine, recently, the Des Moines *Register* calls it a "regular wooden wedding to begin on." We suppose they will board while the honeymoon beams on them, for rafter that they will decide weatherboarding or housekeeping is preferable. *Burlington Hawkeye*. We hate to lumber up this column, but must really ask, Will the first boy be a chip off the old block?—*New York News*. We are rejoist to hear that they still a-door each other. Shebangs but does nothing that woodshed reproach upon their household.—*Yawcob Strauss*. We hope their children will be spruce and seldom require a shingle.—*Hubbard's Printer-Advertiser*. We pre-fir knot to say anything, but we would like to know if we maplease inquire whether people can beech-ferful under such circumstances?—*Oil City Derrick*. Yew may take the elm, as this has gone fir enough.—*Erratic Eurique*. Oak come, now, give the boys a chance and we willow you ear thanks.—*Yawcob Strauss*. We conedar that one rod of this stuff wood make about five and a-half lumber yards.

Canada has thirty paper mills, fifteen of which are in Ontario, fourteen in Quebec, and one is in New Brunswick. They are capable of producing fifty-two tons every twenty-four hours, and make, principally, wrapping, manilla, news, and book papers. One manufactures straw-board, and two leather-board. Only one, Messrs. Buntin & Co., at Montreal, has tried writings, and that to a small extent.

**"Peerless" Press and Cutters.**

The Globe Manufacturing Co. announce a new size of the renowned "Peerless" Press, size 14½x22, thus making seven sizes of these excellent machines; a larger variety of sizes than any other press in the market, besides keeping up the A. No. 1 quality to be found in every "Peerless." We also have notice of an increase in the size of the small "Peerless" Cutter, making it now 23 inches, instead of 22, and adding a parallel gauge, at \$125. This also holds its own as the most simple and strongest Cutter made. A 32-inch Power "Peerless" will soon be out, at \$400.

"Ouida," the English writer with the French name, has made, it is said, about \$300,000 on her published works. Her London publishers will pay her £2,000 for any manuscript she will put in their hands, as they are almost certain of selling 35,000 or 40,000 copies of any work she may bring out.

**A BARGAIN.**—About 180 pounds of this Long Primer, in three pairs of cases, including *italic*, leaders, fractions, etc., for sale at 25cts. per pound. This type is nearly new and has been but a short time in use. Address, "DEALER," care Editor *Miscellany*.

**PRINTING MATERIAL**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Standard Goods at Lowest Prices.

**SPECIALTIES:**

"ELM CITY NEWS INK"—"Good," 15c.;  
"Better," 20c.; "Best," 25c.  
"ELM CITY WOOD TYPE"—Specimen book sent upon application.  
"ELM CITY CARD CUTTER"—\$10—Will cut full sheet; accurate in working; made of best materials.

WINCHESTER LINE SHAPERS—\$3.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 per font—For forming curved and diagonal lines with little or no trouble, being entirely *self-supporting*.

TYPE FROM ANY FOUNDRY—Those in want of any kind of Printing Material, will find it to their advantage to send their orders to this agency. Price List of type and other material upon application.

H. P. HUBBARD,

*Advertising Agency and Printers' Supply Depot,*  
New Haven, Connecticut.

**ALFRED CRAIGIE,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**PRINTERS' MATERIALS**

of all kinds.

**Bookbinders' Machinery, &c.**

The only Manufactory in the Dominion.

GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA.

MILLER & RICHARD, Agents,  
16 Jordan Street, Toronto.

**NOW READY.**

Issued August 1st.

**American Newspaper Directory**

FOR

**1880.***Twelfth Annual Volume.*

ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY PAGES.

*Price, Five Dollars.*

This work is the recognized source of information on the Statistics of American Newspapers.

Advertisers, Advertising Agents, Editors, Politicians and the Departments of the Government rely upon its statements as the only recognized authority.

It gives the Name of all Newspapers and other Periodicals.

It gives the Politics, Religion, Class or Characteristics.

It gives the Days of Issue.

It gives the Editor's name.

It gives the Publisher's Name.

It gives the Size of the Paper.

It gives the Subscription Price.

It gives the Date of Establishment, and the best obtainable information about the circulation, and several valuable tables and classifications.

Revised annually, and information brought down to the latest date.

Sent to any address on receipt of the price. Address

**GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Publishers.***(Newspaper Advertising Bureau,)*

10 Spruce St., New York.

**Publishers of Newspapers.**

We supply "outsides" and "insides," on first-class paper, with or without news matter, at a very low rate. Our prices are so low that no publisher can afford to print his "first side" at home. Samples and prices on application.

S. FRANK WILSON, Manager.

Office of Auxiliary Publishing Co.,  
Toronto, Canada.

## PRINTING TRADES' DIRECTORY.

An Excellent Mode of Keeping Names and Addresses Constantly Before the Trade.

RATES FOR THE DIRECTORY.—Inserting Name and Address under one heading 25 cents per month, or \$3 per year. Extra matter after Name and Address, giving details of business, 15 cents per line per month additional. New Headings will be inserted when desired.

### Bookbinders' Thread.

WALTER WILSON & CO., Nos. 1 and 3 St.  
Helen street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

### Gauge Pins and Feed Guides.

E. L. MEGILL, Nos. 78 and 80 Fulton street,  
New York.

### Paper Manufacturers.

NAPANEE MILLS PAPER COMPANY,  
Napanee, Ont. See advt.

J. RIORDON, Merriton, Ont. See advt.

### "Peerless" Presses and Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
Henry Johnson, Vice-President,  
44 Beekman street, New York.

### Printing Inks.

GEO. H. MORRILL, 30 Hawley street, Bos-  
ton, Mass. See advt.

### Press Manufacturers.

W. P. KIDDER, 115 Congress street, Boston,  
Mass. The "Kidder" Job-Printing Press.  
See advt.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS & MANU-  
FACTURING CO. Office, 51 Beekman  
street, New York. Factory, Wythe Ave.  
& Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

F. M. WEILER, 49 Chambers street, New  
York. See advt.

### Printers' Machinist.

E. BANFILL & CO., 9 Waterloo street, St.  
John, N. B. See advt.

### Type Founders, etc.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders  
and Dealers in Printing Materials, 63 and  
65 Beekman street, New York.

### Wood Engravers.

C. H. FLEWWELLING, 82 Prince William  
street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

## FOR SALE. AT A BARGAIN.

A SECOND-HAND SINGLE SMALL  
CYLINDER, TWO ROLLER, TAYLOR  
PRESS. Bed 32x50 inside bearers.  
Address "PRESS,"  
Care of Editor "Miscellany,"  
St. John, N. B., Canada.

## FOR SALE.

### At Less than Half Price.

A PAGING MACHINE, in good order.  
Will number up to 9,999. Will be sold for  
\$40 Cash.

Address E. BANFILL & CO.,  
No. 9 Waterloo Street, St. John, N. B.

## Half-Med. 'Liberty' Press

## FOR SALE.

Has been run three years and is in good order;  
cost \$450 new; will be sold for \$150 on easy  
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86 Prince William Street,  
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**\$1.00** SENT IMMEDIATE  
ly, will secure a copy  
of THE PRINTER'S MIS-  
CELLANY for one year.



1880. 1880.

# EXHIBITION

AN EXHIBITION OF

Live Stock, Farm Produce,  
Manufactures and Arts,

Open to the Maritime Provinces, will be held in

**SAINT JOHN**

On **TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY** and **FRIDAY,**

5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of October next.

The splendid new and permanent Exhibition Building, erected on the Barrack Grounds, in connexion with the extensive Drill Shed and commodious New Sheds and Stalls for Stock, will afford ample accommodation and protection for all exhibits.

The Deep Water Terminus of the Intercolonial Railroad is close to the Exhibition Grounds, and Goods and Stock will be landed from cars and steamboats and placed on exhibition with very little trouble or expense.

### EXHIBITORS

It will be required to pay the freight from any part within the Province to St. John, one-half of which will be refunded to them upon presentation of the freight bill, and an order will be issued for its return free, provided it has not been sold in the meantime.

A limited number of care-takers of Live Stock will be passed free to and from St. John.

### INTENDING EXHIBITORS

Desiring special allotment of space for the purpose of fitting up or arranging the same, are requested to make written application to the Secretary for Agriculture before the 15th of September.

The accommodations for holding the Exhibition, and the means of transport to and from, will be found superior to those of any former

Exhibition, and the cordial support of Agriculturists, Manufacturers and of the people generally is earnestly solicited.

An office will be opened on and from the 1st September in the City Building, St. John, in the personal charge of the Secretary for Agriculture, and Blank Forms and all other information may be obtained on application by letter or otherwise, at that office, or to the Secretaries of the different Agricultural Societies, or at the Office for Agriculture in Fredericton.

**JULIUS L. INCHES,**  
Secretary for Agriculture.

**WANTED**—Engagement as Advertising Canvasser or Contractor on an American daily newspaper, by a practical man. Best of references. Address "CONTRACTOR," office of this paper.

Those having Second-hand Material which they do not require, should Advertise it in the "Miscellany" and turn it into Cash. The rates are very LOW.

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Thomas S. Ferrick.

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## "SORTS."

"The evil that men do lives after them." Cows likewise do not give oleomargarine until they are dead.

"You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a petulant mother to her little girl. "No, but your ma did," was the reply.

An Englishman, who is boarding, says he can stand Ash Wednesday once in a while, but 'ash Monday every week is too 'ard.

Vennor, the weather sharp, is frantically making about twenty guesses a minute, in the wild hope of striking it right some time between now and Christmas.

Jim Currie is reported as on his way to St. Louis, to have an interview with the *Globe-Democrat* editor, who in a head-line called him "the hell roaring Texas desperado."

Diet, but not die yet. Don't despise the lowly; the under jaw does all the work. Riches take wings, and the man who bought on a mortgage says he has seen a house fly.

The new colors in Paris are "raspberry cream" and "crushed strawberry." Hereafter, we suppose, crushed strawberry will be the proper term to use in speaking of red-headed girls.

"Men often jump at conclusions," says the proverb. So do dogs. One recently jumped at the conclusion of a cat, which was sticking through the opening of a partly closed door, and caused a great disturbance.

"It isn't the bones I object to," said Jones to his landlady, while he was dissecting a bit of shad; "but it is the very stupid way in which the fish mixes its flesh up with them." And then he gave up the job and tackled the ham and eggs.

An observing correspondent testifies that at Atlantic City one sees more slender, shapely women and petite figures than at any other place. Yes, and if their husbands are examined after the dear creatures get home you will find more petite, slender pocketbooks than in any other place.

Men are selfish creatures, when you think the matter over impartially. Many one will grumble just because his girl hints that she wants a plate of ice-cream, and yet he will sneak off when the two are out for the evening, every time he gets a chance, and get a lone drink without ever asking her to join him.

Says Nora Perry, in a sweet little poem, "Out of the window she leaned and laughed. A girl's laugh, idle and foolish and sweet—Foolish and idle it dropped like a call into the crowded street." But Nora whispered fifteen different languages when she read the proof and discovered that the compositor had made the last line read: "Foolish and idle she dropped like a ball, into the crowded street."

Three Irishmen, who had dug a ditch for \$4, were quite at a loss to know how to divide the

pay "aqually." But one of the number had gone to school, and reached division in the arithmetic, so it was left to him. He did it at once, saying: "It's aisy enough. Shure, there's two for you two, and two for me, too." The two received their portion with a greatly increased respect for the advantage which learning gives to a man.

The other day a census-taker presents himself at a house where all is in confusion and several women are running to and fro with pieces of red flannel, camphor and the like. "Have you any children," says the employé to the agitated head of the household. "I have two," replies the latter, "and—as it will save you the trouble of calling around again—if you will have the goodness to take a seat for a moment, I will have three—at least three."

It is wonderful what fools boys are. A charming widow of our city owns a nice boy, and a man from St. Paul wants to be appointed deputy father to the lad. It was only last Sunday that while the St. Paul man was strolling down the street with the lad, he asked: "Bub, does your mamma bang her hair?" and that foolish boy answered, "Oh, no, but you ought to see her bang dad's head. Guess the minister didn't know everything when he told pa to prepare to die. Prepare! why, he was aching to die."

There are smart widows in Ohio, as well as smart politicians. The shrewdness of some of them would be creditable to a wall street broker. The following story is told of one of them. It seems that she cultivated a farm and she owed one of her hired men \$320. In order to cancel the debt she married him, and then got a divorce, which cost her \$60. She cleared \$260 by the transaction, besides having the fun of getting married. She thinks that she couldn't have made the same amount easier in any other way.

A Hugoistic sketch: He was a newspaper man. He carried a big club in his hand. He walked firmly and determined up stairs to the composing-room. He had a bad look in his eye. He walked straight up to where the intelligent compositor was eagerly butchering manuscript. He raised his club on high and felled the i. c. to the floor. He clubbed the i. c. into a jelly. He was arrested and tried for murder. He asked for a jury of newspaper men, and got it. The jury, without leaving their seats, brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. Solid.

The editor with a projecting, lofty forehead, blue eyes, intellectual face and slim legs, toll year after year in the dingy back room he calls his "sanctum," and leaves a legacy of debt and railroad passes to his children. The fellow who "can't do much fine writing, you know," and who hasn't much editorial ability or inclination—who would rather get up a job of letter head than to write a leader on political topics—goes to work one day and invents a new quoin or gauge pin, and becomes suddenly rich. There is some kind of a lesson to be drawn from this, but we can't stop now to dig it out.

# THE ONTARIO PRINTERS' EMPORIUM,

61 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

**GWATKIN & SON, Sole Proprietors.**

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Types, Presses, Machinery, Inks, Tools, Materials, and Printers' Requisites of every description.

WESTERN AGENTS for the sale of all Manufactures of the DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY of Montreal, and (through the courtesy of that house) the productions of the JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY, of Philadelphia.

SOLE DOMINION IMPORTERS AND AGENTS for the sale of all the various styles of Printing Types and Material made by the celebrated Letter Founders STEPHENSON, BLAKE & COMPANY, of Sheffield, England.

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NEW SPECIMEN BOOK AND PRICE LIST in preparation, when issued will be supplied intending purchasers.

Correspondence solicited, and all inquiries as to ruling prices promptly replied to.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE DOMINION OF  
Card Board and Glazed Papers.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
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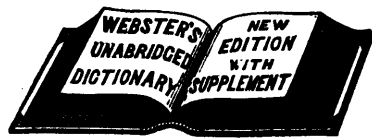
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## HORSMAN HOUSE, MONCTON, N. B.

JNO. W. HORSMAN, . . . . . Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Intercolonial Railway depot. Always on hand a well assorted stock of the finest Wines, Liquors, and all the popular brands of Havana Cigars.

## NEW EDITION.



## LATEST-LARGEST-BEST.

Contains over 118,000 Words,

1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings,

4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings,

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of over 9700 NAMES.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

## D. J. RICHARD,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

## General Groceries & Liquors,

SHEDIAC, N. B.



AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TYPOGRAPHY.

# THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

A Monthly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Printing and all the Kindred Arts in Canada and the United States.

The only independent Printer's Periodical published not connected with an Advertising Agency, Type Foundry, Press Manufactory, or Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY has a circulation of 2,000 copies monthly in Canada and the United States, Great Britain and France, Australia, New Zealand and New South Wales, Newfoundland and West India Islands, Africa and South America. It goes direct to the place the Advertiser wants to reach.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY will be mailed (postpaid) to subscribers in Canada and the United States for \$1 currency, and to the United Kingdom for 4s. sterling. HALF PRICE TO APPRENTICES.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY supplies a long felt want, and is the best publication devoted to the typographic and kindred arts now issued. Printers should support it because it is published in their interest and for their benefit. A few of its chief features are: a department devoted to "Practical Matters"—very valuable, interesting and reliable; extensive correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada; letters pertaining to the craft from all parts of the world; English and Foreign items from all the world over, interesting and numerous selections and "sorts." It is read, preserved, and bound by nearly all practical printers on account of the valuable nature of its contents, making it a PERMANENT BENEFIT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is sent to every newspaper and job printing office in the Dominion of Canada, United States and Great Britain; besides, it is eagerly sought after by the practical printer everywhere. Therefore, it must prove an unsurpassed medium through which to advertise any article used by Editors, Printers, Bookbinders, etc. It will prove itself the *cheapest* as well as the *best and only sure medium* Advertisers can adopt to bring their materials to the notice of those who use them.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY has for its regular patrons employers and employes, Printers and Bookbinders, Publishers and Proprietors, Editors and Reporters, Lithographers and Paper Rulers, Stationers and Booksellers, Paper Makers and Authors, Type, Ink and Press Manufacturers and Dealers, etc.

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HUGH FINLAY,  
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